

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1885.

日三十月四年酉乙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

VOL. XLII. No. 6810.

號六廿月五年五十八百八千一英

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—P. ALDAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. O. GORDON & SONS, 30, Cornhill. GEORGE HENRY & CO., 37, Wallbrook, E.O. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMBER PRINCE & CO., 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—DEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYRE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELO & Co., 30, Rua do Príncipe. A. P. MORGAN & Co., Fookien, Hedong & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, Kobe, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$4,400,000
RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION, \$400,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
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Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, E. E. SASSOON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 28, 1885. 347

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 764

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1883.)
CAPITAL, £2,000,000
IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40 THE ADELPHI, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
IN INDIA, JAPAN, CHINA AND THE COLONIES.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH, LONDON & BRANCHES.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Credits granted, Remittances, Exchanges, Loans, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Hongkong, March 25, 1885. 622

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *Highland Light* will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS Contracted by her OFFICERS or CREW, whilst staying at this Port.
J. W. NORCROSS, Master.
Hongkong, May 25, 1885. 853

NOTICE.

PERSONS having any CLAIM or CLAIMS against the Undersigned are requested to send in Particulars of such Claim or Claims on or before the 31st Instant or they will not be recognized.
P. M. FRANCO, Jr.,
No. 10, Mosque Street.
Hongkong, May 22, 1885. 833

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A BONUS of 15 per cent. upon Contributions for the Year 1884 has THIS DAY been declared.
WARRANTS may be had on application at the above OFFICE on and after the 15th proximo.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
Hongkong, April 25, 1885. 693

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS extensive and well-appointed establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The Rooms are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The accommodation and service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HÔTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall. The Hotel also contains handsome and comfortable reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. The Hotel is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.
Messrs. DORABEE and HING KEE, Proprietors.
Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1569

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE LONDON PATENT WATER.

HAVE REMOVED from the BRASSFIELD ARCADE to larger Premises

1, DUDDELL STREET.

Where they continue to supply:

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, CRANBERRY, RASPBERRY, &c., &c., &c.

At the same Moderate Charges.

D. K. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.
Hongkong, July 28, 1884. 1246

JUST RECEIVED

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 618

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist.

(FORMERLY ARTICLED APPRENTICE AND LATELY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Perfect adjustment of ARTIFICIAL TEETH by Atmospheric Suction without pain or inconvenience. Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address
2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)
Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

NOTICE.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co.

having taken over the NAGASAKI DOCK, SLIP and ENGINEERING WORKS, are now prepared to Dock and Repair Vessels, at moderate terms.

The DOCK is one of the largest and best in the East, being 431 feet long and 80 feet broad, and having a depth of water on blocks at spring tides of 27 feet and near tides 22 feet.

The SHOPS contain Machine-tools of all descriptions and compound Engines up to 1,000 horse-power. The highest-class work can be undertaken at the shortest notice.

Powerful lifting SHEARS are being erected.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 18, 1884. 2135

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN

Export PALE ALE,

SPARKLING and LIGHT, a most refreshing

SUMMER DRINK.

FIRST-CLASS MEDALS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

GOLD MEDALS, PARIS AND VIENNA.

Sole Importers:—

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, May 19, 1885. 818

W. POWELL & Co.

EX STEAMSHIP PATROCLUS.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

New STRAW HATS in White, Coloured and Black.

New Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.

CHILDREN'S HATS, all Kinds.

Specialties in INFANTS' Coloured and White HATS.

Summer OATMEAL CLOTHS.

A Specialty for TENNIS DRESS.

White Brooch DRESS MATERIALS.

New Patterns in ZEPHYR CHECKS.

French MUSLINS, latest Designs.

Plain CAMBRICS, all Colours.

Ladies' TENNIS and WALKING SHOES.

BATHING COSTUMES.

WM. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, May 23, 1885. 814

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters.

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

INDIA GAUZE and BALBRIGGAN SINGLETS.

COTTON, MERINO and LISLE THREAD & HOSE.

SUMMER SCARFS, TIES and ARGOSY BRACES.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAI HATS, STRAW HATS.

CHRISTY'S and BULLWOOD'S BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.

TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS, all Sizes.

BATHING DRESSES and DRAWERS.

Lane's Wool CHOLERA BELTS.

A Special Lot of Gentlemen's POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, \$2.00 per Dozen.
Hongkong, May 22, 1885. 836

Intimations.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held at the Society's Head Office, No. 15, Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 30th May, at 5 p.m.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Hon. Secretary,
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
Hongkong, May 23, 1885. 840

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS and Society will be held at the Society's Head Office, No. 15, Praya Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the Second day of June, 1885, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, when it is intended to Confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders on the 18th day of May, 1885.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, May 18, 1885. 813

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chromometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC and METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOLTAIRE'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

Reynolds' LINDSAY and OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English Silver & Electro-Plated Ware.

Christie & Co.'s Electro-Plated Ware.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 745

THE HONGKONG HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

A Ladies' Hair Dressing Saloon is attached to this Establishment, and Ladies are respectfully INVITED to give it a TRIAL. Every satisfaction is guaranteed.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 756

To Let.

TO LET.

'COLLEGE CHAMBERS' (late HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS), Single Rooms or SUITES of APARTMENTS.

No. 4, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

No. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.

No. 44, GRAHAM STREET.

No. 5, PEDDER'S HILL.

No. 5, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, May 11, 1885. 779

TO LET.

No. 5, WEST TERRACE. Entry from 1st June.

Apply to
G. G. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, May 5, 1885. 744

TO LET.

OFFICES and CHAMBERS, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by Messrs. JARVIS, MATHESON & Co.

Apply to
BIRD & PALMER,
Who will exhibit Plans and arrange Offices to suit applicants.
Hongkong, April 8, 1885. 597

TO LET.

NEW BUNGALOW—FURNISHED, at Mount Kellett Spur. Five Rooms, Large Basement, Out Houses, Tennis Court.

Possession from April.
Apply to
JOHN D. HUTCHISON,
24, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, April 6, 1885. 583

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in Commodious and well ventilated GODOWNS on the New Premises in DUNDRELL STREET, next to the ORIENTAL BANK.

G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, December 27, 1884. 2173

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS GODOWN with Approach from PRAYA and QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong Dispensary,
2nd May, 1885. 127

Entertainment.

RIDGWAY'S FAVILION OF VARIETIES.

SITUATED AT CORNER OF QUEEN'S ROAD AND PRAYA EAST, (Close to the Blue Buildings),

This Evening and Every Evening, DURING THE WEEK.

GRAND ACROBATIC, GYMNASTIC, AND PANTOMIMIC ENTERTAINMENTS will be given in the above PAVILION.

PRICES:—1st Class (Chairs) 50 Cents.

2nd " 25 " "

3rd " 10 " "

Soldiers & Sailors 25 " each.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9 p.m.

GEORGE RIDGWAY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, May 26, 1885. 849

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY.

OPENING NIGHT

MONDAY,

1st June, 1885.

LA MASCOTTE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

FRANK STUART, Agent,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, May 21, 1885. 831

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY FRENCH BUTTER.

BRAND 'DUC DE NORMANDIE'—THE OLDEST BUTTER.

PACKING ESTABLISHMENT in NORMANDY.

IN 1lb tins and Cases of 48 tins each. Sold in Quantities of not less than one dozen tins, at \$9 per Dozen.

Reduction made to Purchasers of one case and upwards.

G. R. LAMBERT, Sole Agent.
Hongkong, October 4, 1884. 1683

FOR SALE.

COURSE, DISTANCE, AND AVERAGE SPEED TABLES, FROM LONDON, via THE SUEZ CANAL, TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.

VARIOUS OTHER TABLES and NOTES, BY W. A. GULLAND.

To be obtained at the 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., FALCONER & Co.,
Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1475

FOR SALE.

JULES MUM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$20 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints, \$21 " " "

Duboe Frères & Co. GERMANY & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Colchestr 'Barley Bree' WHISKY, \$7 per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

NOW PUBLISHED.

BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL, THEORETICAL and POPULAR ASPECTS.

ERNEST J. EITEL, Ph.D., TUBING. THIRD EDITION. REVISED, with ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1398

PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER BAILL.

'CANTONESE MADE EASY'—A Book of CHINESE SENTENCES in the CANTONESE COLLOQUIAL with Free and Literal Translations; and Directions for Rendering English Grammatical Forms into Chinese and vice versa.—Price, \$2. Interleaved Copies, \$2.60.

'We most cordially recommend it.'—*China Review*. 'Will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese.'—*Daily Press*. 'Mr. BAILL'S Notes on Classifiers and Grammar will be found very valuable.'—*China Mail*.

'EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA DIALECT WITH A VOCABULARY.'—Price, \$1.

'The Sentences given appear to be well arranged.'—*China Mail*. 'Contains a wide range of subjects.'—*Chinese Recorder*, &c. 'An extensive Vocabulary.'—*Daily Press*.

For SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, W. BARNARD, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at Messrs. TRAUBNER & Co., London.
Hongkong, January 28, 1884. 143

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE at the PEAK, with Large TENNIS GROUND attached. A good View of the Harbour and out to Sea.

Apply to
'PEAK,'
c/o THIS OFFICE.
Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 614

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF OLD CHINESE VASES, OURS, &c.

Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 30th May, 1885, at 2 p.m., at his New Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

occasion on foot, and this also detracted somewhat from the showiness of the military display.

The whole ground, and not simply the roadway, as is usually the case, was most efficiently kept by the Police, who were out about 200 strong. No notice was issued, as has been done on former occasions, of the suspension of traffic along the Queen's Road during the evolutions, but we understand that this was owing to the fact that very short notice was given to the Police authorities that it was intended to close the road.

A dinner was given at Government House in the evening, at which the members of the Council, the principal military and naval officers, and the heads of departments were present. Owing to press of matter we were compelled to hold over the list of invitations until to-morrow.

The Franco-Chinese Difficulty.

ALL IMPORTANT DETAILS SETTLED.

The numerous difficulties which seem to have been placed, by general consent of our Shanghai contemporaries, in the way of peace, have not been regarded with much real concern here. A return to the Bourée Treaty was too great a tax upon the credulity of those who had carefully watched the course of events. That some trouble should be experienced in arranging the final text of the peaceful agreement was only what might be expected. But we have throughout believed in a final settlement over since the Protocol was signed, and that belief has been generally entertained in this Colony. M. Patenôtre may not have done so much as he could towards the necessary smoothing of the Chinese magnates, and possibly things are pacified in spite of the French Representative. But it is now certain that all the chief difficulties have been got over, and that the long-looked-for arrangement will soon be carried out, and obtain a definite shape. The latest private advice from Peking, indeed, as to the effect that 'all important details are settled,' and it is the opinion of those who are well informed that peace will be definitely arranged next week. It is believed that the Pécador will be given up by France almost immediately, and that the French ships of war may be expected down south early next month. Some time may elapse before the details of the agreement become known; but it is satisfactory to know that the difficulties so minutely detailed in Shanghai have been overcome, if they ever had a serious existence.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
(Before His Honor E. J. Aickin, Puisne Judge.)
Tuesday, May 26.

IN RE KWONG YONG PO, BANKRUPT.
Mr. Dennis, of Messrs Dennis and Mossop, appeared for the bankrupt, who now came up for his final examination. Mr. W. H. A. Adams, of the Law Office, said the bankrupt was adjudicated on his own petition in 1883, and filed twelve monthly accounts in April, 1884, and that notice of the last examination had been inserted in three newspapers. Mr. W. H. A. Adams read a letter from Mr. C. E. Evans, who represented the three creditors, saying he had no objection to bankrupt passing his last examination. Mr. Evans further stated in his letter that the bankrupt had handed over \$2,400 for distribution amongst his creditors.

His Lordship said that in this matter the bankrupt had seven creditors, whose claims amounted to \$23,000, and, his assets consisted of bonds No. 11, Market Street, and he had also several debitors, from whom very little had been recovered. On looking over the papers, and as to the examination, he had no objection to examine the matter closely while he was Official Assignee, he was of opinion that the bankrupt had given all the information he could give. His Lordship said that the bankrupt had bought two or three houses and these purchases had unfortunately turned out to be disastrous for him. This was a matter which would be considered when the bankrupt came up for his discharge. As bankrupt had given all the information he could give, Mr. W. H. A. Adams said that he had no objection to the bankrupt being allowed to pass his last examination.

It was then fixed that bankrupt should come up for his discharge on the 16th June, at 11 a.m., and that Mr. Dennis should give notice to this effect to all the creditors.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

W. MACDONALD SMITH & ANGEL ORTIZ, OWNERS OF THE STEAMSHIP "ZETHELIA," MOTION.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the defendant.

In this case the plaintiff has brought an action against the owner of the steamer Zetelia, now lying in this harbour, and which has been seized under a writ of foreign attachment.

The Attorney General said he appeared to make an *ex parte* application on behalf of the defendant, asking the Court to dissolve the writ of foreign attachment issued against the steamer Zetelia, and to order the steamer to be released. The application was supported by an affidavit put in by Mr. Caldwell, on behalf of Mr. E. L. Melby, defendant's attorney, and was made under section 21 of section 81 of the Code. The Attorney General said there had been several cases of this kind before the Court, and on looking into them, he found that the section 82 was, to a great extent, transcribed from Ordinance No. 2 of 1855, and it was rather curious that the provision which would have enabled them to deal with the question of irregularity in the first instance should have been, for some reason or other, omitted from the new section. In the old Ordinance there were words in the section which authorized the issuing of the writ of attachment, which provided not only for a statement that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction, but also that there should be a full affidavit as to the cause of action before the writ of foreign attachment was granted. He would ask that the attachment be dissolved in the first instance without prejudice to defendant's rights.

In reply to his Lordship, who mentioned that the summons was taken out against three persons, the Attorney General said defendant was the sole registered owner of

the Zetelia, and he was willing to give security for the full amount.

An order was then made dissolving the writ on security being given.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. Maclean, Esq.)
Tuesday, May 26.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.
Two Aving, bricklayer, and Chun Ahn, hawker, appeared on remand charged, the first with cutting and wounding and the second with assaulting a boatman named Keung Chung on the 10th inst.

Complainant's evidence was to the effect that at 6 p.m. on the 10th inst. he was on shore near the Harbour Office on his way back to his boat. He had some samshin in a bottle and five silver dollars in his hand. The defendant and another man came up and asked him to lend them some money. He refused, and the other man took the bottle and the silver dollars. They then ran away but the first prisoner was caught by complainant and a constable, in a shop into which he had run. He threw the dagger into the street and it was picked up by one of the constables.

A district watchman, Lo Apua, who saw the assault and assisted to arrest the first prisoner, corroborated complainant's statement.

Two previous convictions were proved against the first prisoner and six, including two at the Supreme Court, against the second, and both prisoners were now committed for trial at the next Sessions of the Supreme Court.

LARCENY.
Leong Aio, a coolie with eight previous convictions recorded against him, was convicted of stealing a child's carrying cloth, with 30 cents, from a Chinaman, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour, the first and last fourteen days to be in solitary confinement.

(Before H. E. Wedderburn, Esq.)

PIRACY.
Wong Ayo, a fisherman, charged on the 21st inst. with pirating the Sing Ki passage boat on the 21st April last on the high seas, appeared on remand. Two other prisoners in this case were committed for trial a week or so since, and the evidence produced was the same as on that occasion. The prisoner was identified by Wong Ho, and Lo Apua, seamen, belonging to the Sing Ki junk, and by Ching, a trader, who was on board the junk at the time it was attacked. The evidence was that he was now committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

ALLIED ASSAULT BY A CONSTABLE.
John Prior, P.C., appeared on a remand, charging him with assaulting Chan Aik, a chair coolie in the employ of Mr. A. Maclean, on the 22nd inst.

Complainant said that at 11 a.m. on the 22nd he was standing outside Messrs Turner & Co's premises in the Queen's Road, when the defendant came up and gave him two slaps in the face, seized his queue and proceeded to take him to the station, but released him just before he got there.

A chair coolie employed by Mr. Dennis and another of Mr. Maclean's, who were sitting on the path outside Achee's store, gave corroborative evidence.

Defendant stated that the complainant, with about twenty other coolies, was sitting on the footpath in front of Achee's shop and were continually doing so. He ordered them away and they all went except this complainant, who stamped his foot and refused. Defendant then seized him by the queue and asked him to go with him to a market. He took him along towards the market and asked him what he wanted. He understood he was Mr. Maclean's chair coolie and defendant then, with the intention of robbing him, struck him on the head with a stick, and arrested him for obstruction.

The case was remanded till Wednesday the 27th inst.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following highly interesting and important telegrams are taken from our files brought on by the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co.'s steamer, *Oceanic*, and Captain Metcalfe, which arrived here from San Francisco this morning.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.
St. Petersburg, April 24th.—The Russian Telegram announces that it is the intention of Russia to immediately make a descent upon Herat, capture it, and strongly fortify the place. It also states the damage done to Great Britain in India would far exceed any losses to Russian commerce by a blockade of Russian ports.

It was announced in St. Petersburg last night that a fresh advance of Russian forces upon the Afghan country had occurred. It was also said there was a rumor current of disturbances among the northern Hindus against England.

It is rumored here that Ayub Khan, formerly Amir of Afghanistan, who was arrested at Teheran, was taken into custody by order of Russia, and that he will be kept at the disposal of the Russian Government. One of the uses to which it is said he will be put, if it becomes necessary, will be to produce a schism among the Afghan tribes.

London, April 24th.—In defiance of the treaty stipulations with England, Turkey and other powers, Russia is strongly fortifying Batoum on the eastern coast of the Black Sea. The point is now flooded with guns and munitions of war and a large corps of infantry and cavalry guards the railway from Poti, on the coast, to Tiflis, the capital of Trans-Caucasia. This railway is of great value in transporting troops from the Black Sea to the war zone. European Russia to Afghanistan. Gladstone said the Government had received no communication from either Turkey, Austria, France or Germany concerning the closing of the Dardanelles.

St. Petersburg, April 24th.—The Journal de St. Petersburg states that the announcement of the battle of the Kuchik river, made by Gen. Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden, agrees, notwithstanding the English opinion to the contrary. It says a duplicate statement of the affair from General Komaroff cannot be had for several weeks.

The *Journal* says the occupation of Panjdeh was a good answer to the impudent seizure by England of the Island of Port Hamilton.

Komaroff's report remains and not one word of it is extracted from the account of the most important perversion of the truth.

The British Government has placed at the disposal of the Canadian Government twenty-four commissions in the infantry and engineering branches of the British military service.

The premium for marine insurance at Lloyd's has been advanced from 5 shillings to 15 shillings.

London, April 23rd.—The Russian reply to a communication sent to the Czar through Sir Edward Thornton yesterday, after the receipt of Sir Peter Lumsden's supplementary report on the battle of March 30th, has just been received. De Giers replies, curiously, that Russia declines to enter upon any further discussion of the Panjdeh incident.

Odesa, April 22.—English merchants are closing up their business and preparing to leave the country. Excitement is increasing and funds are falling.

Alkhalaf, April 22.—Now has been received here that in the battle of Panjdeh, the Afghan General was throughout in the fore from fighting and was twice wounded. It is reported that Col. Alkhalaf offered a reward of 100 tomans (about \$900) for the head of either of the British officers who had the honor of killing him.

London, April 22.—Troops are swarming to all the barracks throughout the United Kingdom in response to the Government's call for reserves. The War Office in London is besieged by military officers from the Portsmouth fleet up into channels, flying and reserve squadrons.

Fresh orders have been received to increase the number of workmen at Portsmouth.

Berlin, April 22.—Consols closed last night at 93½, and opened this morning 94½, but rose to 95½; Russian securities, 84.

The stock market showed an improvement in the early part of the afternoon, but there was a relapse at the close. The market was undecided as to act in the present uncertain situation.

Paris, April 22.—The Bourse was weak and unsettled during most of the day. At the close, however, a decided recovery took place.

Berlin, April 22.—Stocks were depressed to-day owing to the political outlook and utterances in the British Parliament last evening. Russian securities fell 12 per cent.

London, April 24.—In the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon the Russian Ambassador, Count Kalkoff, and the Russian Minister, Mr. Gladstone, were seen together. The Russian Ambassador was accompanied by the Russian Minister, Mr. Gladstone, and the Russian Minister, Mr. Gladstone, were seen together.

London, April 24.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Richard, both Radicals, asked whether or not the Government, before deciding to go to war with Russia, would seek the offices of a friendly power to obtain a favorable interpretation of the Russian and Afghan troops. Mr. Gladstone, who was seated in the front row, replied that the Government was not in a position to do so.

It is stated that the Governor of Oranville has been summoned for the purpose of being examined by the House of Commons on the subject of the Russian and Afghan troops. The Governor of Oranville has been summoned for the purpose of being examined by the House of Commons on the subject of the Russian and Afghan troops.

London, April 24th.—The Armstrong Works at Newcastle have received an order from Russia for a large quantity of war material (declined to fill it, and has given notice to the British Admiralty of the nature of the order).

The telegram line between Meshed and Teheran (Persia) is broken. Sir Peter Lumsden is thus prevented from communicating directly with London.

A despatch from Tiflis states that postal communication with India has been broken by heavy floods in Afghan valleys. The Russian frontier is in line and the health of the troops good.

Bombay, April 24th.—The naval authorities here are on the lookout for five Russian men-of-war which passed through the Gulf of Aden from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean. The Russian men-of-war are being followed by the British fleet.

London, April 24th.—To-night the situation appears to be very serious. It looks as if Russia desires war and as England will be compelled to accept a challenge to fight. The common people of England, that is, those who read or gossip at the 'Pubs,' and know what is going on, seem to believe that there will be war, but they are not enthusiastic about it. Gladstone, more than any Premier England ever had, is a development of the British populace. He does not believe in war unless it is absolutely necessary. He does not think a diplomatic insult, for instance, or a mere threat against prestige, would cause for war. He believes in peace as far as possible.

Mr. Gladstone would have allowed the Soudan to stay away rather than fight for it but for Gordon, and that he does not consider the retention of India worth the cost of a war with Russia. The English people believe he values a soldier's life higher than does any statesman in Europe. It is this characteristic of the British Premier, coupled with his supreme reticence during the past few days, which makes doubtful men believe that war is imminent. It is everywhere taken for granted that Russia's expected reply to England's remonstrance concerning Gen. Komaroff's account of his conduct at Panjdeh will be at least evasive. It is even thought the Czar will endeavor to justify General Komaroff's action and establish his veracity from the very text of Sir Peter Lumsden's account of the conduct of the Afghans.

The Cabinet sat three and one half hours this afternoon. It is understood the Afghan question has not improved.

The Government has ordered the immediate construction of forty gunboats. These gunboats are to be, according to Admiralty specifications, of a new type of new architecture. They will carry light armaments for the purpose of destroying torpedo-boats.

British merchants are showing how keenly alive they are to the danger that their carrying trade may be transferred from England to some other country—the United States being most feared in this respect—as the result of a protracted war with so strong a nation as Russia. They have already organized a movement having for its object influencing the Cabinet to undertake of the carrying trade.

It is argued the Government could issue such risks at rates that would prevent the wholesale transfer of British vessels to the people of neutral nations, and in this way carry on a war without serious detriment to England's greatest commercial interests.

New York, April 23.—A St. Petersburg special says:—The Emperor and Alexander passed four hours to-day with General Outchouff, Chief of Staff, and several other officers studying the war maps of the Afghan frontier. General Outchouff regards war inevitable and urges immediate mobilization, and that not a moment should be lost in pushing on to Herat and Candahar.

He said to the Czar this morning: 'Now for Russia to strike Russia to strike. Lumsden's retreat has utterly destroyed England's prestige among the Afghans who, I can assure your Majesty, are ready to revolt against the Amir. Besides, Persia is prepared secretly to help us and to do so also money and other things. We must not lose this opportunity. We must strike now. The Czar replied: 'You are too hasty, G. G. Russia's manifest destiny is too strong to be wrecked by any human agency. I still hope war may be averted. But come what will, I never shall consent to give up Persia and Afghanistan to the Afghans.'

General Gorka, Governor General of Poland, has been ordered by the Czar to prepare immediately a detailed memoir giving a plan of the campaign in Afghanistan. There are now 70,000 Russian troops in Persia, and the Czar has ordered orders for immediate movement to Odesa.

The Czar has issued an imperial ukase sanctioning the issuing of a large force of Turcoman militia by General Komaroff.

A Paris special states the French Foreign Office has received an intimation that Russia is not prepared to accept any terms for foreign mediation, even if offered.

It is stated that the Czar starts at once for Moscow to consult with the Ministry regarding the Anglo-Russian question. The War Office has issued an order for the number of the number of soldiers of the army.

General Kalkoff, in the Moscow Gazette, has attracted attention by a skillful revival of the discussion which was broached at the time of the meeting of the Emperors at St. Petersburg, April 24th, when the Czar, by the visit of Warsaw to Germany. The revival of this idea in a paper so official as the Moscow Gazette at this time is deemed very significant, and is looked upon as a strong indication of German support on the Afghan question.

London, April 25.—The attitude of money in Europe to-day is one of doubt and uncertainty concerning the Anglo-Russian question. The financial markets may be described as being in a state of suspense. The market is in a state of suspense. The market is in a state of suspense.

London, April 25.—12.30 p.m.—Consols opened at 94½ for both money and account, but at noon fell to 94½ and now are 94 13-16. Consols, 94 15-16. 2 p.m.—Consols, 94 15-16. Consols, 94 15-16. Consols, 94 15-16.

London, April 25th.—The British Treasury at Woolwich has been ordered to lead, until otherwise instructed, all their war stores for India into India.

London, April 25th.—A despatch from Tiflis, dated April 24th, says the extreme poverty of the people in Afghanistan who are suffering from the famine, but all are looking anxiously for the sign of a determined British policy. The Russians are compelling the Sarakhs of Panjdeh, who are friendly to the British, to construct a railway from the British frontier to the Russian frontier.

Count Kalnoff, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed the gravest fears that war will be the issue of the strained relations existing between Great Britain and Russia.

Berlin, April 25th.—The Emperor William, who is depressed, yet is hoping at the very last moment that England will yield in some way. All the rumors about Germany and Austria not keeping the strictest neutrality are baseless.

London, April 25th.—There are several circles here who intend, in the event of war breaking out between England and Russia, to invoke English and Turkish support of a revolt of Circassians against Russia.

London, April 26th.—During the past week the Russian military authorities sent 10,000 troops across the Caspian sea from Baku. Of these 6,000 landed at Chikilka and 4,000 at Krasknovodsk. Two thousand additional men have been sent from Turkistan to Merv. Prior to the dispatch of these reinforcements, there were 6,000 men stationed in Trans-Caspian territory. Merv is the nearest point to Afghanistan where there is a large Russian force stationed, the garrison now numbering 6,000.

London, April 26th.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the latest English proposal arrived there by special courier on Friday. The proposal is that the Czar should be decided to reply that the Czar favored the maintenance of the Russian demand in respect to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. The Council also decided to inform England that Russia would consent to a suspension of hostilities for a period of four months to enable the facts of the reports of General Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden, and to decide which of the reports is correct. De Giers has advised that if England refuses to accept these proposals, Russia will withdraw its army from Herat, and his proposal finds many supporters. It is asserted in military circles that the proposal is a ruse to gain time, and that the Czar is not prepared to accept it. A telegraph line is being built from Ashkhabad to Dush-kepi.

It is believed in well informed circles that the question of peace or war between England and Russia will be settled to-morrow.

special editorial, says it believes that the Russian fleet is in a second despatch to St. Petersburg reiterated the demand that a military inquiry be held regarding the Panjdeh battle on the spot where the battle was fought.

London, April 26th.—Military preparations continue with unabated vigor. All the officials of the Admiralty and war officers were on duty all day to-day.

Berlin, April 26th.—A telegram from St. Petersburg reports that rumors are current there that another conflict has occurred between the Russians and Afghans.

At Moscow orders have been issued for the mobilization of the Grenadier Corps, which numbers 20,000 men.

Le Paris says Germany has offered to mediate between England and Russia, and that the offer has been accepted.

The Austrian Government has warned the Porte that Austria will consider her treaties with Turkey null and void if the Porte allows belligerents to force the Dardanelles.

London, April 26th.—A telegram dated Saturday last, from Sir Peter Lumsden, the telegram stated that Mr. Stephen, member of the Boundary Commission, had started for London, bearing with him maps of the Afghan frontier, also a detailed statement of all the circumstances leading up to and attending the Panjdeh affair. The telegram also stated that Sir Peter Lumsden himself had forwarded to Earl Granville a statement showing the actual position of affairs as they now stand.

The Government members in the House of Commons received this news of the departure of Mr. Stephen for London with evident satisfaction.

Richie, Conservative, asked if the Government proposed to suspend the negotiations for a new treaty with Russia until after the arrival of Mr. Stephen? Gladstone arose and made reply with a firm and definite 'no.'

London, April 27th.—The *Independence* publishes under reserve, but from an excellent source, a report of a fresh battle between the Russians and Afghans, in which the former were defeated, and retired, having met with heavy losses.

London, April 27th.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says: I am informed on good authority that another engagement has occurred on the Afghan frontier. Of 1,700 Russians who engaged the Afghans nearly all were killed.

London, April 27th.—It is asserted the British Government is in possession of information which proves beyond a doubt that the Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Komaroff, has been ordered to march to Herat to aid with Russia in overtaking the Afghans nearly all were killed.

St. Petersburg, April 27th.—British Minister at St. Petersburg, Sir Edward Thornton, has reported officially respecting the Russian view of the last battle of Panjdeh, asking an explanation of the conduct of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Komaroff, at Panjdeh, March 30th, in view of the report made by Sir Peter Lumsden, contradicting the Russian Commander's story of the battle. Sir Edward Thornton reports unfavorably.

The special Cabinet meeting has been summoned for to-morrow. Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will come from Dublin to attend the meeting.

St. Petersburg, April 27th.—War between Russia and England is now regarded as a matter of time. The Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Komaroff, has issued his manifesto, or declaration of war, if such an extreme measure should become necessary. This statement caused much excitement in political and diplomatic circles.

The port of Vladivostok, in Siberia, near the confines of China, has been closed to commerce. The Russian naval authorities have no disposal of torpedoes that only a narrow channel remains for the entry and exit of their own warships.

A council will be held at Cronstadt, to consider defenses at that point.

Seven million roubles in gold have been sent to Central Asia.

A decision as to peace or war is expected to-morrow, or at the latest by the first of May.

The Admiralty has ordered all able seamen to be enrolled in the Royal Navy.

The Duke of Cambridge presided over the Defense Committee last night.

London, April 27th.—The *Post* editorial says: The fact that the war credit was raised on without anyone venturing a reply to Mr. Gladstone is unprecedented in the history of any other country. Mr. Gladstone's language is too significant to require comment. The attack upon Panjdeh must either be justified or the Russian Commander-in-Chief must believe that such a spectacle as the decision of the House will be lost upon Russia. Such speeches as that delivered by Mr. Gladstone raise politics to a higher level.

The Times says editorially: 'If Russia's policy is founded upon belief that England will submit to any exactions rather than rupture relations, Mr. Gladstone's speech must dispel the illusion. The cheers with which the speech was received will be re-echoed through the country.'

Berlin, April 27th.—The rumor that the Emperor has been asked to arbitrate between England and Russia is without foundation. The highest authority states that even if asked, Bismarck will hardly feel inclined to act as peacemaker in this complicated case.

Gen. Weener, Aide-de-Camp to Emperor William, has started for St. Petersburg.

London, April 27th.—Mr. Stephen, who is coming to London with information regarding the Panjdeh incident, is a prominent official in the foreign office, and is specially acquainted with the facts bearing on the present situation. He was second in authority of British representation at Teheran. He is expected to arrive at London in a month.

The Peace Arbitration Society has issued a strong appeal in favor of arbitration to settle the differences between England and Russia.

A despatch to the Paris *Temps* from Berlin states the royal families of England and Russia have opened correspondence upon the subject of mediation.

The opinion in the lobby of Parliament to-night is that Gladstone's speech shows that war is inevitable.

Thirty-three corvettes have left the port of Riga during the past two weeks. Vessels remaining at Riga and other Russian ports on the Baltic are striving to complete their cargoes so as to be ready for immediate departure.

On the 28th of last month the Russian corvette *Dugliat* sailed unexpectedly from Galloway at 4 p.m. and Her Majesty's ship

Sophia left that port at 7 o'clock the next morning. The *Dugliat* cleared for San Francisco. She is the fastest vessel on the coast.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S VERSION.
London, April 27th.—Sir Peter Lumsden's despatch, in reply to the Government inquiry as to the conduct of General Komaroff's report of the encounter between the Russians and Afghans on the Kuchik river, is dated Tiflis, April 17th, and is addressed to Earl Granville. The despatch reads: General Komaroff's account of the attack on Panjdeh is a misstatement. General Komaroff says: 'On the 25th of March our detachment approached Tash Kepri on our bank of the Kuchik river.' The reply says: 'Tash Kepri is Marti for Pul-Khiste.'

General Komaroff's claim to either bank of the Kuchik is untenable. The left bank always has been held by the Afghans, and has never been subject to Russian occupation. On the 20th of February the Russians located an outpost of twenty-five Turcomans at Khat, a Tappe mound, one mile north of Pul-Khiste, and about a mile from the nearest point on the Kuchik river and the Kuchik's junction with the Murghab river. This had always remained the extreme limit of the Russian advance within their line of videttes. The Russian cavalry detachment advanced against the Turcomans on the 20th of March, but they retired before reaching there, when warned by the Afghan commander, as they had been on February 20th. General Komaroff states that near the bridge he found an entrenchment occupied by Afghans. I reply that this position was held by the Afghans previous to General Komaroff's advance and to the agreement of March 17th. General Komaroff says: 'In order to avoid a conflict, I placed my troops five versts from the Afghans' position, in reply to the Afghan commander, that the main body of Russian troops were considerably in advance of that point. General Komaroff says: 'When the Afghans were brought to the point of attacking them, they began to come daily nearer to our camp.' I reply that so far from the Afghans being convinced of Gen. Komaroff's innocent intentions, the Russians continued their daily attempts to provoke a conflict. This induced the Afghans to extend their defensive position. Gen. Komaroff states that on the 27th of March the Afghans sent a messenger to the Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Komaroff, with a request for a ceasefire, which was charged with covering a reconnaissance, three companies with cannons and some cavalry. In reply to this I say the reconnaissance in force is meant a hostile intention. The Russian commander meant to attack the Afghans, and the Afghans, in turn, meant to attack the Russians. The Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Komaroff, has issued his manifesto, or declaration of war, if such an extreme measure should become necessary. This statement caused much excitement in political and diplomatic circles.

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Wadi-Mahla Railway, \$2,500,000, to naval changes in connection with the removal of troops from Soudan, and the balance would be used to defray military charges in connection with the Soudan. Gladstone said that, although the Soudan Railway had been chartered, any considerable extension of it would have to be suspended. It would be necessary to hold the port of Suakin, and one or two places in the vicinity for health considerations until some permanent arrangements should be made. The Soudan Railway, he said, was merely a work of military necessity. At the Nile, the railway, however, would be completed apart from military reasons. In regard to interior steps in the Soudan, the Government reserved its entire liberty of action, subject to the judgment of Parliament.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he regretted the postponement of the debate on the Budget, but felt it was inevitable in view of the gravity of the situation. He thought the Government was not dealing with the Soudan question in a satisfactory manner, and said he would refuse to vote the credit of \$25,000,000 asked without a fuller statement from the Government regarding its policy in the Soudan.

In the House of Lords Lord Granville said the Government had come to the conclusion that the position of affairs justified the putting of the army and navy and the whole of the auxiliary forces of the nation into immediate readiness for service if required. The Government was not dealing with the Soudan question in a satisfactory manner, and said he would refuse to vote the credit of \$25,000,000 asked without a fuller statement from the Government regarding its policy in the Soudan.

Barl Morley, Under Secretary of War, announced that the whole of the first class of army reserves had been notified that they are liable to be summoned for service at any moment.

Earl Granville, in answer to questions concerning the probable disposition of troops, stated that the British troops would be held in the Soudan, and the British troops would be kept in reserve as an army corps to be called on in case of military service in India or elsewhere.

London, April 27th.—The lobby was excited over Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons that it is considered to amount to an evacuation of the Soudan. His reported reference to the necessity of holding the troops in the Soudan in readiness for service, whenever wanted, indicated

